THE Numb. 421.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *May* 31, 1753.

To the PEOPLE of Maryland.

COUNTRYMEN,

CONSIDERING how much Men differ in their Sentiments in general, how apt too many are to take up Opinions upon Truſt, and to be influenced by thoſe of others, in whom they repoſe too much Confidence, without Enquiry; it is not to be wonder'd at that People ſhould be divided in Opinion, upon ſo important a Subject as our *Inſpection Law*: Some imagining that were it to be dropt, it would be no Detriment, but rather an Advantage to the Country: Others, that upon the Continuance of it, the Welfare of the Country depends. I acknowlege that my own Sentiments are the ſame with the latter, for which I will candidly and honeſtly give ſuch Reaſons, as at preſent occur to me; but before I do ſo, as I ſhall ſubmit what I have to ſay in ſupport of my Opinion to the Conſideration of the Public, ſo I wiſh that thoſe, who are of a different Opinion, would, with equal Candour, ſubmit their Reaſons to the like Conſideration. If they will not do this, I will venture to affirm, that it proceeds from a Conſciouſneſs, that ſuch Reaſoning, as they may inſinuate to weak and ignorant People, will not bear the Teſt of a public Examination; or that they are actuated by Views different from and inconſiſtent with the Public Welfare. By communicating our Sentiments to each other with Freedom and Candour, Miſtakes are diſcovered and rectified, and Things eſtabliſhed upon the ſolid Foundations of Reaſon and Truth: Whoever, therefore, refuſes or neglects, to communicate his Thoughts, on ſo intereſting a Subject as this is, does not diſcharge his Duty to the Society of which he is a Member; and as Accuracy of Stile, or Depth of Learning, is not neceſſary upon this Occaſion, becauſe every Planter can very eaſily judge of the Reaſonableneſs or Unreaſonableneſs of what is honeſtly and plainly laid before him, on ſo well known a Subject; ſo Silence is inexcuſable. He, therefore, who will privately inſinuate what he dare not publicly avow, muſt have very pernicious Views.

Having premiſed thus much, I now proceed to give ſuch Reaſons as at preſent occur to me, in ſupport of my Opinion.

Firſt, *I affirm that all trading Nations, ſo far as we have any Accounts of them, have found it neceſſary to make, and have made, Laws, to regulate every Branch of their* Trades *and* Manufactures, *and more eſpecially, their* Staple Commodities, *to prevent* Frauds *and* Deceits *in them, to puniſh thoſe who commit ſuch Frauds, and from Time to Time have amended and altered ſuch Laws in all Inſtances, wherein they have been found defective.*

Secondly, *That whatever trading Country or People neglect to act thus, will certainly loſe their Trade; or, which is the ſame Thing, bring it into ſuch Diſreputation, that Foreigners will not deal with them for their Commodities, when they can be ſupplied with the ſame Sorts, in other Places, under proper Regulations.* And,

Thirdly, *That ſuch Regulations are no Violation of Liberty, but very conſiſtent with it, and abſolutely neceſſary to ſecure every Man in his Property.*

I. That all trading Nations, ſo far as we have any Accounts of them, have found it neceſſary to make, and have made, Laws, to regulate every Branch of their Trades and Manufactures, and more eſpecially, their *Staple Commodities*, to prevent *Frauds* and *Deceits* in them, to puniſh thoſe, who commit ſuch Frauds, and from Time to Time have amended and altered ſuch Laws in all Inſtances, wherein they have been found defective.

To begin with our Mother Country; there is not one ſingle Branch of Trade or Manufacture, without an Act of Parliament for the Regulation of it. To mention all theſe Acts would be too tedious, and to mention none, would, perhaps, be called a poſitive Aſſertion, without any Proof to ſupport it: To guard againſt Tediouſneſs and the Objection of want of Proof, I will take Notice of ſeveral Statutes, many of which, perhaps, ſome People, very wiſe in their own Imagination, may think below the Dignity of a Parliament to take Notice of.

Aſſize of Fewel, in London *and* Weſtminſter, 7 Ed. 6, cap. 7. 9 of Queen Anne, and ſeveral others.

Bakers and Bread, 2 and 3 Ed. 6, cap. 15, and at leaſt 8 or 10 other Acts.

Beer and Ale, Penalty on Brewing with corrupt Hops, 1 Ja. 1, cap. 18. On uſing Broom, Wormwood, &c. 9 of Anne, cap. 12, and many others.

Bricks and Tiles, of what Dimenſions, how the Soil is to be taken off, when the Ground to be dug up, 17 Ed. 4, cap. 4. 10 G. 1, and many others.

Butchers, many Statutes about them.

Butter and Cheeſe, the ſame.

Cables, Halſers, Cordage, and Cable Yarn; none to make Cables of overworn Stuff, 35 Eliz. cap. 8. *Cable Yarn*, 2 W. and M. cap. 24.

Cloth and Clothiers. [It would be endleſs to mention all, or one tenth Part of the Statutes, relating to them, and therefore ſhall only obſerve, that Care is taken of Medley Broadcloths, white Cloths, colour'd Cloths, Kerſeys, Streits, Fuſtians, and other Cloths; in particular of thoſe made in the Northern Counties. In *Coventry*, *Herefordſhire*, *Shrewſbury*, and *Worceſter*. In *Devonſhire*, and *Cornwall*. In *Kent*, *Eſſex*, *Reading*, and *Suſſex*. In *Norfolk*, *Norwich*, and *Suffolk*. In *Somerſetſhire*, *Briſtol*, *Dorſetſhire*, *Glouceſterſhire*, *Oxfordſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, and *Wales*. Since the Union, the Names of many Sorts of Cloths, not known before in *England*, are taken Care of and regulated.]

Several Statutes, relating to *Cottons*, their Length, Breadth, and Weight, and particularly of *Welch*, *Lancaſhire*, and *Cheſhire* Cottons.

Dyers and dying Drugs, many Statutes about them.

Fiſh and Fiſheries, many Statutes about them.

Hats and Caps, many Statutes about them.

Hides and Skins, the ſame.

HORSE BREAD, 13 Ric. 2, cap. 8. 4 Hen. 4, cap. 25. 21 Ja. 1, cap. 21.

Linnen, many Statutes relating to it.

Theſe ſhall ſuffice, and if it ſhould be ſuggeſted, that there are not ſuch Statutes, and a great many others, it is a very eaſy Matter for any that doubts to ſatisfy himſelf, by applying to the County Clerk, where he lives, who hath the Statutes at large (purchaſed at the County Charge) in his Poſſeſſion, to peruſe, which every Man has a Right, and by only looking into the Index of the 6th Volume, he will be ſatisfied, that I have not attempted to impoſe on him.

We know that they have, and for many Years have had, an Inſpection Law of Tobacco, in *Virginia*: And we had one here in 1640, which was but ſeven or eight Years, after the firſt Settlement of the Province.

We know that they have Laws in *Pennſylvania* for the Inſpection of Bread, Flour, Beef, and Pork. We know they have a Law there for well tanning, currying and manufacturing of Leather: And alſo to prevent Frauds in Tobacco. They have a Law there for encouraging brewing good Beer, and to prohibit the mixing Meaſſes and other Ingredients, under Penalties.

It is not to be doubted, that they have Laws in *New York*, and *New England*, to regulate their Exports.

Sir *William Temple* tells us how careful the *Dutch* are, and by what Means they have increaſed their Wealth and Strength, and how their Trade contributed to it, he mentions the Cauſes; one great one, applicable to the preſent Subject, the Reader ſhall have in his own Words, to prevent Miſtakes: "Order and Exactneſs in manag-
"ging the Trade, which brings their Commodi-
"ties in Credit abroad. This was firſt introduced
"by ſevere Laws and Penalties, but is ſince grown
"into Cuſtom. Thus there have been above thir-
"ty ſeveral * Placarts,
"about the manner of
"Curing, Pickling and
"Barrelling of Herrings.
"Thus all Arms made at
"*Utrecht*, are forfeited,
"if ſold without Mark,
"or marked without Trial. And I obſerved in
"their *Indian* Houſe, that all the Pieces of Scar-
"let, which are ſent in
"great Quantities † to
"thoſe Parts, are marked
"with the *Engliſh* Arms, and Inſcriptions in *Eng-*
"*liſh*; by which they maintain the Credit gained
"to that Commodity, by our former Trade, where
"it is now loſt, or decayed." [1 *Vol. p.* 64.]

* *A Placart is a Proclamation or Ordinance, which has the force of a Law in* Holland.

† *From* England

The ſame Author (in p. 116), in a Letter dated *July* 22, 1673, to the Earl of *Eſſex*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, which is called, *An Eſſay upon the Improvement of Trade in* Ireland; after mentioning the bad Management in the Exports from thence, ſays, "For the Miſcarriages men-
"tioned in the making up thoſe ſeveral Commo-
"dities for foreign Markets, they muſt likewiſe
"be remedied by ſevere Laws, or elſe the Im-
"provement of the Commodities themſelves will
"not ſerve to bring them into Credit, upon which
"all Trade turns. *Firſt*, the Ports, out of which
"ſuch Commodities ſhall be ſhipped, may be re-
"ſtrained to a certain Number, ſuch as lie moſt
"convenient for the Vent of Inland Provinces,
"and ſuch as are already, or are capable of being
"made regular Corporations. Whatever of them
"ſhall be carried out of any other Port, ſhall be
"penal to the Merchant that delivers, and to the
"Maſter that receives them. In the Ports allow-
"ed ſhall be publiſhed Rules, agreed on by the
"ſkilfulleſt Merchants in thoſe Wares, to be ob-
"ſerved in the making up of all ſuch, as are in-
"tended for foreign Tranſportation, and declaring
"that what is not found agreeable to thoſe Rules,
"ſhall not go out. Two Officers may be appoint-
"ed, to be choſen every three Years by the Body
"of the Corporation, whoſe Buſineſs ſhall be to
"inſpect all Barrels of Beef, Tallow, Butter, and
"all Packs of Hides, and put to them the Seal or
"Mark of the Corporation, without which none
"ſhall be ſuffered to go abroad; nor ſhall this
"Mark be affixed to any Parcel, but ſuch as they
"ſhall have view'd, and found agreeable, to the
"Rules, ſet forth for that Purpoſe; whereof one
"ought to be certain, that every Barrel be of the
"ſame conſtant Weight, or ſomething over. If
"this were obſerved for a ſmall Courſe of Time,
"under any certain Marks, the Credit of them,
"both as to Quality and Weight, would riſe to
"that Degree, that the Barrels or Packs would
"go off in the Markets they uſed abroad, upon
"Sight of the Mark, like Silver Plate upon Sight
"of the City's Mark, where it is made."

It is very well known, that the People of *Ireland*, by Means of their Laws, and a juſt Execution of them, have eſtabliſhed the Reputation of their Commodities abroad; they make as good Linnen as any in *Europe*, and have retriev'd their Circumſtances; and, notwithſtanding the Reſtraints they are under, as to their Woollens, are in a very flouriſhing Condition.

II. That whatever Country or People neglect to act thus, will certainly loſe their Trade; or, which is the ſame Thing, bring it into ſuch Diſreputation, that Foreigners will not deal with them for their Commodities, when they can be ſupplied with the ſame Sorts, in other Places, under proper Regulations.

This I take to be a ſelf evident Truth, and, therefore, in Strictneſs, requires no Proof; however, I will mention ſome Inſtances of it. In *New York* they had a Law to regulate their Bread and Flour, before they had any ſuch Law in *Pennſylvania*,

vania, and there was no Demand in the *West Indies* for Bread and Flour, from the latter Province, while any from the former, could be had. The *New Yorkers* dropt their Law, which, I suppose, was temporary, and thought the Reputation of their Commodities too well eſtabliſhed, to make the Revival or Continuance of it neceſſary. The *Pennſylvanians* made one, and ſoon turn'd the Tables upon their Neighbours, who found by Experience, that their Commodities were not vendible while thoſe from *Pennſylvania* could be had. But what Occaſion have I to go from home for Inſtances to prove what I contend for? Is it not freſh in our Memories that, before the Inſpection-Law, the Crops of the poorer Sort among us, would not furniſh them with the coarſeſt and cheapeſt Neceſſaries for their Families, after Payment of their Rents, and Public Dues? and that were it not for the Woollens and Linnens they made, many of them muſt have gone naked, or to a warmer Climate. Our Neighbours of *Virginia*, under their Law, got a living Price for their Tobacco, and really grew Rich, while we were working ourſelves into Miſery and Beggary. When our Inſpection Law took Place, we had as great a Share of the Trade, and as good Prices for our Tobacco, as they had; and we always muſt have as good a Price as, (if not better, than) they, for our Oronoko Tobacco, with proper Management, as our Soil is much better than theirs.

Suppoſe a Trader wants to buy a Parcel of Goods, and has his Choice which of two Countries to go to; in one of which there is a Law to regulate the Commodities he wants, to prevent Frauds, and to deliver them conveniently, and give him a good Diſpatch; in the other, there is no ſuch Law. If he is in his Senſes, will he not go to the former? And

III. That ſuch Regulations are no Violation of Liberty, but very conſiſtent with it, and abſolutely neceſſary, to ſecure every Man in his Property.

When the Conſent of the People by themſelves, or their Repreſentatives, is neceſſary to the making of Laws; or, which is the ſame Thing, when the People have a Share in the Power of Legiſlation, I call it Liberty. Where the People have no ſuch Share, but Laws are made for and impoſed on them, at the Will, Pleaſure, and by the Power of others, which is the Caſe in Deſpotic Governments, I call it Slavery. When Men firſt formed themſelves into Societies for their mutual Defence and Security, that natural Equality, upon which all Mankind is ſaid to have ſtood, was given up, without which, it was found by Experience, that the Peaceable, Innocent, and Weak, had no Security againſt the Strong, Rapacious, Crafty, and Violent, which was ſuch a Situation, as muſt ſoon have ended in the entire Deſtruction of Mankind. When Societies were formed, it became abſolutely neceſſary to reſtrain, by proper Penalties and Puniſhments, all Individuals from injuring others in their juſt Rights, Liberties, and Properties; without which, no Society could poſſibly ſubſiſt, as all Men are not actuated by the Rules of natural Equity and Juſtice; and therefore ſuch Reſtraints became a fundamental Law in the Reaſon and Nature of Things. *That the Happineſs and Safety of the People, is the true End of all Laws* is too evident a Truth to be denied; whence it neceſſarily follows, that he, who acts to the Prejudice of the People, whether by open Violence, ſecret Fraud, or Subtilty, is an Enemy to the Community or Society of which he is a Member, and that the common Intereſt requires, that ſuch a one ſhould be diſtinguiſhed and expoſed, as Part of the juſt Puniſhment he deſerves, and that others of equally bad Principles may be deterr'd by his Example; which is the great End of puniſhing Offenders. By acting in this Manner, the Peace and Happineſs of Society (wherein the Peace and Happineſs of every Individual is included), are in good Meaſure ſecured, Virtue rewarded, and Vice diſcouraged. To apply this to the preſent Subject; it ſeems evident to me, that he, who deals in any Commodity, and uſes any Fraud or Deceit in it, which may tend to bring that Commodity into Diſreputation, eſpecially if it be ſuch a Commodity as many People are concerned in, and depend upon for the Support of themſelves and their Families, is an Enemy to Society; and that ſuch Practices ought to be as much guarded againſt as Theft, or any other unjuſt Invaſion of Property. Some will aſk this Queſtion, Can't I, or am I not at Liberty to do as I pleaſe with my own? To which I anſwer, yes, with this Reſtriction, *that you do not injure your Neighbour*; you muſt not burn your own Houſe, ſo as to burn or endanger the burning your Neighbour's Houſe. Altho' the Axe you have in your Hand is your own, and you may do with it as you will; yet you muſt not kill your Neighbour, or his Cattle, or cut down his Trees with it. You have full Liberty to do with your own as you pleaſe, provided you do not uſe it to the Hurt or Prejudice of another; in that you are reſtrained, and ſubject to Puniſhment if you tranſgreſs. This Reſtriction is a Security to your Neighbour; and is not your Neighbour's being under the like Reſtriction a Security to you? USE YOUR OWN SO AS NOT TO HURT ANOTHER, is a Rule in Law, as well as in Morality. It is not the proper Exerciſe of Power, or the juſt Uſe of Property, that is reſtrained; but the Abuſe of both is reſtrain'd and puniſhable, and without ſuch Reſtraint and Puniſhment, there would ſoon be an End of all Liberty, and of all the Peace and Happineſs of Society.

Tobacco is our Staple, and what we muſt chiefly depend on for our Support, and it's affording us that Support, depends intirely on an honeſt, careful, and juſt Way of managing it; but it is not enough that this is done even by a Majority, it ought to be done by all; for ſuppoſe that four Planters in ſix take all the Care and Pains they can to make their Tobacco clean and good, and two of the ſix are ſlovenly and negligent, and for the Sake of increaſing their Quantity, have no Regard to the Quality. Suppoſe then, that theſe ſix Planters ſhip all their Tobacco to one and the ſame Factor, who ſells the Whole to one and the ſame Buyer; it is plain that that Factor muſt, and he cannot poſſibly avoid it, ſell all his Tobacco together at a leſs Price than the Whole wou'd ſell for, were all the Traſh made by the two diſhoneſt Slovens, ſeparated from it, and none left but what is good and clean in Quality. The Slovens, miſtaking their own Intereſt, loſe conſiderably more by the Badneſs of the Quality of their Tobacco, than they can poſſibly gain by the Increaſe of the Quantity; and the four careful honeſt Men have not ſo much for their good Tobacco as they wou'd have, if their two ſlovenly and diſhoneſt Neighbours were to make theirs equally good. Is it not then plain and evident, that the four honeſt and careful Planters are loſers by the Negligence and Diſhoneſty of their two Neighbours? Are not the four injured by the two? Does not that Injury reſult from the Abuſe of the Power the two have over their own? Ought not this Abuſe to be reſtrained? Some perhaps may ſay, that this can only happen to thoſe who Freight their Tobacco, and cannot affect ſuch as ſell in the Country; this I abſolutely deny, for a Trader cou'd afford to give more for 1000 Weight of clean well-handled Tobacco, than he cou'd for the like Quantity, with a Mixture of 100 or more Traſh; and beſides, ſuch fraudulent Practices bring all the Tobacco where they are uſed, under a very great Diſreputation, and oblige the Trader to be upon his Guard, to uſe the honeſt and deceitful alike, and to give the former a leſs Price than he wou'd otherwiſe do, leſt he ſhou'd be impoſed on by falſe Packing, which it is not poſſible to guard againſt in all or many Caſes. So that it is really in the Power of a few diſhoneſt Men, to injure manifold their Number of honeſt ones, to which the Proverb of *one ſcabby Sheep infecting a whole Flock*, is applicable. Theſe Obſervations lead me to conſider what is to be done to prevent the Inconveniencies mention'd; and I will venture to affirm, that there is no other Means or Expedient, but a reſtraining Law or Laws; and the Experience of our Neighbours, as well as our own, plainly point out to us the proper Law for that Purpoſe, and it cannot be difficult to amend ſuch Defects, as have been or may be diſcover'd in it.

But it may perhaps be objected that notwithſtanding our Inſpection Law, Tobacco is very low at home; which is a melancholy Truth, of which we are all ſenſible; and we have no Reaſon to doubt but that *Virginia* Tobacco is under the ſame Circumſtance; and if it be not, the Difference muſt be occaſion'd by their Law being better executed than ours, which ought and may be eaſily provided for. But I take the low Price to be principally owing to the great Plenty of Tobacco, and that a great Plenty will always reduce the Price of any Commodity, as certainly as a Scarcity will raiſe it, cannot be denied. If it be low now, what muſt it be, were all the Traſh which has been carefully ſaved, and what is annually made, with the great Addition of what wou'd certainly be brought acroſs *Potowmack* River from *Virginia* to be ſhipp'd? The Conſequences wou'd be terrible, and the moſt calamitous to this Province, that can be imagin'd.

Beſides what has been ſaid, I won'd be glad to be inform'd by any Enemy to the Inſpection Law, how it will be poſſible to carry on the Tobacco Trade without one, under the late Act of Parliament, which has the following Clauſe in it, "That "from and after the Twenty-fifth Day of *March*, "One thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty two, when "any Ship or Veſſel whatſoever ſhall have taken in "Tobacco at any Port or Place whatſoever, within his Majeſty's Plantations in *America*, in Order "to convey the ſame from thence into *Great Britain* (except ſuch Tobacco as ſhall be Waterborne before the ſaid Twenty-fifth Day of *March*, "One thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty two), the "Collector or Comptroller, or other chief Officer, "or any two of them, employed in the Management of the Cuſtoms, at ſuch Port or other Place, "where ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall have taken in "Tobacco, ſhall, at and upon the clearing of every "ſuch Ship or Veſſel by the proper Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms appointed for that Purpoſe, "deliver to the Maſter, Commander, or other "Perſon taking Charge of any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, "a Manifeſt or Content in Writing, under his and "their Hands and Seals of Office, which ſhall contain a true Account of all the Tobacco loaden "on board every ſuch Ship or Veſſel, with the "Number of Hogſheads, Caſks, Cheſts, and other Packages containing the ſame, and the "Quantity of the Tobacco contained in each particular Hogſhead, Caſk, Cheſt, and other Package, together with the Marks and Numbers ſet "on each and every Hogſhead, Caſk, Cheſt, or "other Package thereof, with the Tare of each "particular Hogſhead, Caſk, Cheſt, or other Package, in which ſuch Tobacco ſhall be contained; "and alſo ſhall, at and upon the clearing of every "ſuch Ship or Veſſel, as aforeſaid, immediately "tranſmit a Duplicate of ſuch Manifeſt or Content "to the reſpective Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms "in *Great Britain*: And any Collector, Comptroller, or other chief Officer or Officers of the "Cuſtoms at any Port or Place in his Majeſty's "Plantations in *America*, who ſhall, at and upon "the clearing of any Ship or Veſſel having Tobacco loaden on board her, as aforeſaid, neglect "or refuſe to deliver to the Maſter, Commander, "or other Perſon taking Charge of ſuch Ship or "Veſſel, ſuch Manifeſt or Content as is herein before ſpecified and directed; or who ſhall not, at "and upon the clearing any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, "immediately tranſmit a Duplicate of ſuch Manifeſt or Content to the ſaid reſpective Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in *Great Britain*, ſhall forfeit and loſe the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds, "to be recover'd in any of his Majeſty's Courts of "Record at *Weſtminſter*, or in the Court of Admiralty, in his Majeſty's Plantations, where ſuch "Offence ſhall be committed."

Some People (as I am inform'd), have been ſo weak as to ſuggeſt, that the Act of Parliament is only binding and penal upon the Collectors, and Naval Officers (who are the only Officers we have, concern'd in the Entry and Clearance of Ships), and that others are quite unconcern'd what Penalties thoſe Officers incur. It wou'd be aſtoniſhing if ſo extravagant a Notion ſhou'd ever enter into the Head of any ſenſible Man, and (tho' Abſurdities ſeldom want Patrons) I am perſuaded the Broacher of this will never dare to avow it in Public, however, he may privately endeavour to infuſe it into the Minds of the ignorant and unwary. When this Act of Parliament was made, it was well known at home that we had an Inſpection Law, which enabled the Officers of the Cuſtoms to ſend home the Manifeſts required; and to deter them from neglecting their Duty, and to prevent Frauds in his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, the Act of Parliament was made, and the Penalties impoſed. But ſuppoſe the Inſpection Law was to drop, and no other Proviſion made in lieu of it; what poſſible Means have the Officers to make out the Manifeſts required? Will they clear any Ship without them, unleſs they are mad, and have a Mind to precipitate their own Ruin? If they are render'd incapable of complying with what is required of them, by an Act or Omiſſion of the Country, they are blameleſs; but they muſt not venture to clear any Ship, as, by doing ſo, they ſubject themſelves to the Penalty. What is then to be done? Muſt the Ship depart without a Clearance? Yes, and be liable, as well as the Cargo, to a Seizure upon her Arrival in *England*, and, if not forfeited, will at beſt be attended with a very great Expence; and this the Planters muſt ſurely pay, which will ſink deep into the Price of their Tobacco. Then the Act of Parliament is evaded by the Act or Omiſſion of the Country; yes, and I dread the Conſequences of it, as I cannot be certain that ſuch an Evaſion may not be conſtrued as an Attempt to render an Act or Acts of Parliament, made for us, vain and fruitleſs, and an Endeavour to ſhake off that Dependance we are under to our Mother Country; and therefore occaſion our being laid under ſuch Reſtraints, as we may feel the ſad Effects of. This we may be aſſur'd of, that the Parliament will not be trifled with. But ſome inven-

tive

tive People have found an Expedient, which will remove all Difficulties, and that is, for every Planter to weigh and ſtamp his own Tobacco: This cannot be done without Scales and Weights, which will coſt a great deal more Money than the Charge of Inſpection, and each Planter muſt give in the Groſs, Tare, and Nett Weight upon Oath, which no Manufacturer is to be truſted with. In a Word, the Thing is too ridiculous to deſerve a ſerious Anſwer. I have endeavour'd to lay before you, ſome of the Advantages of continuing our Inſpection Law, as well as of the Diſadvantages of dropping it, with the greateſt Candour and Sincerity of Heart. I have no Intereſt ſeparate from yours; my Proſperity or Adverſity is included in yours, and if you ſink, I cannot poſſibly ſwim, as we are all embarked in the ſame Bottom, and muſt go together, I think we have the Means at hand to keep us all above Water, which I heartily and truely wiſh we may be wiſe enough to make uſe of; being, with the greateſt Truth,

Your moſt ſincere Friend,
Well-wiſher, and
FELLOW PLANTER.

ANNAPOLIS.

Laſt Sunday arrived in Patuxent, *the Ship* Proſperous *(from Mr.* Anthony Bacon, *Merchant, in* London), *Capt.* Joſeph Chilton, *with whom came Paſſengers, Capt.* Jordan *of* St. Mary's, *and Major* Simm *of* Prince George's.

The Managers of the ANNAPOLIS LOTTERY *hereby give Notice, That as ſome of the Tickets are diſperſed to diſtant Places, and an Account of the Sales thereof not yet returned to the reſpective Managers, and a few yet remain in their Hands unſold; therefore the Drawing of the ſame, which was adverti ſed to be on the 4th Day of* June *next, is appointed to begin on the* 10th *Day of* July *enſuing; and all thoſe Gentlemen, to whoſe Care Tickets have been recommended, and are not diſpoſed of, are deſired to return the ſame by the laſt of* June, *to the ſeveral Managers.*

May 28, 1753.

THE Subſcribers having received Letters from the Truſtees, appointed by the Creditors of Mr. *Charles Carnan*, of *London*, Merchant, give this Notice, That they, by their ſaid Letters, have promiſed, and do engage themſelves, to pay all juſt Demands againſt ſaid *Carnan*'s Eſtate, in this Province; and that they have appointed Mr. *Daniel Chamier* (who may be expected in this Province every Day), and Mr. *John Carnan*, to ſettle and adjuſt the ſame: And in order to ſatisfy every one concerned, have thought proper to mention the Names of ſaid Truſtees, with their Characters, Word for Word, in ſaid Letter, under Meſſieurs *John Hanbury* and *John Buchannan*'s Hands, which, we hope, will be ſufficient, to prevent any further Expence to ſaid *Carnan*'s Eſtate.

David Arnold,
Rowland Carnan.

Jabez Bloxham, Charles Worrall,
Thomas Harrop, John Barton,
Henry Voght, James Gibſon, } *Truſtees.*

WE the under written, do declare to all to whom it may Concern, That the above written Truſtees are Perſons of undoubted Reputation and Credit, capable of making good any Engagement they may undertake, and to us well known; as Witneſs our Hands,
JOHN HANBURY,
JOHN BUCHANNAN.

N. B. The ſaid Truſtees alſo write, That ſatisfactory Account of Sales, will be render'd for all the Tobacco, conſign'd to ſaid *Carnan*, with all convenient Speed.

D. A.
R. C.

RAN away on the 21ſt of this Inſtant *May*, from Col. *Taylor*'s Mine Bank, in *Baltimore* County, near *Patapſco* Falls, three New Negro Men, named *George*, *Dick*, and *Frank*. Two of them had on when they went away, Cotton Jackets, and the other Planes of a dark Colour.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroes, and brings them to the Subſcriber, at the ſaid Mine Bank, ſhall have Twenty Shillings for each, beſides what the Law allows, if taken out of the County.

John Hartſhorne.

WHEREAS Mr. *William Hunt*, Merchant, in *London*, has conſtituted me the Subſcriber, his Attorney in Fact, for Tranſacting his Affairs in this Province: This is, therefore, to require all thoſe indebted to the ſaid *Hunt*, to make immediate Payment, otherwiſe they muſt expect Trouble, from

Lancelot Jacques.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber in ANNAPOLIS,

BEST *London* Crown Glaſs, 8 by 12, 10 by 12, and 6 by 4. Glaziers drawn Lead and Soder, Houſe Paints, *viz.* Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Olive, Mohogany, Lead, and Stone Colours; White Lead and Vermilion; alſo Linſeed Oil, and paint Bruſhes.

Beale Bordley.

May 24, 1753.

STRAYED away from the Plantation of Mr. *Gant*, ſenior, in *Prince George's* County, near *White*'s Landing, a very large Bay Horſe, about 15 Hands high, and (I believe) is branded on the near Side E D, has a mealy Noſe, ſome Saddle Spots, ſomething like a Roſe on each Side of his Neck, goes very well, but not very faſt, and has ſeveral white Spots about his Breaſt and Shoulders.

Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe, to *White*'s Landing, ſhall have a Guinea Reward; or, if left at Mr. *John Liams*'s, ſenior, Twenty Shillings Currency Reward, paid by

Ambroſe Judd.

STRAY'D from the *Lancaſhire* Iron Works, in *Baltimore* County, at the Head of *Back* River, ſometime in the Month of *May*, 1752, the two following Creatures; *viz.* One a brown Bay Horſe, well ſet, near 14 Hands high, paces ſlow, goes wide behind, has ſome Saddle Spots on his Back, a buſhy Mane and Tail, and branded on the near Buttock U.

The other a ſmall Black Mare, made very long, one hind Foot white, paces naturally, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock S or 5, and on the off Shoulder N. C. 'Tis ſuppoſed the Mare has a yearling Colt with her, as ſhe was near Foaling when they ſtrayed away. They were both bred in *Virginia*, and expect they have made towards *Rock Creek* Ferry, as they have often croſ'd there. Any Perſon that will bring the ſaid Creatures to the above Iron Works, or give Intelligence where they may be had, ſhall be paid Thirty Shillings Reward, or Fifteen for either, by the Subſcriber, living at ſaid Works.

Joſeph Watkins.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Mr. *Thomas Rutland*, about 4 Miles from *Annapolis*, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Black Horſe, branded on the near Buttock A, has a very ſmall Star in his Forehead, a long ſtanding Mane, paces a little, and gallops ſhort.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of Capt. *John Garratt*, living in *Kent* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall bright Bay Mare, about three Years old, with a large Blaze in her Face, neither dock'd nor branded, and her two fore Feet white.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be SOLD cheap,

A LARGE new COPPER KETTLE, which holds about 90 Gallons; alſo large Iron bound BUTTS holding about 300 Gallons each. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

COMMITTED to the Sheriff of *Anne Arundel* County, as a Runaway, one *Lawrence Dennis*, who ſays, that he indented himſelf to one Dr. *M'Williams*, of *St. Mary's* County.

His Maſter may have him again, on Application, paying the Fees, and the Charge of this Advertiſement.

RAN away from the Ship *Loyal Judith*, Capt. *Malachy Foot* Commander, now lying in *Patuxent* River, three Sailors; *viz.*

James Toubanks, a middle ſiz'd Man, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, a brown Complexion, long Viſage, mark'd with the Small Pox, and about 33 Years of Age.

Hans Miegel, a *Dutchman*, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, a brown Complexion, thin Viſage, and about 30 Years of Age.

John Cradock, a ſlight young Man, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, with a ſwarthy Complexion, a ſmall Caſt with his Eyes, and about 20 Years of Age. 2

They took from the Ship a *Norway* Yaul, painted red and yellow, with Maſt, Sails, Oars, Rudder, and Tiller; alſo 1 Muſket, about 20 *lb.* of Bread with a Bag, a dried Ham, and ſome Pieces of Beef.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Sailors, or any of them, ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall be intitled to a Reward of Three Piſtoles for each, to be paid by the ſaid Captain, or

David Arnold,
at *Lower Marlborough.*

Whoever takes up the ſaid Boat, and gives Notice thereof to the ſaid Captain, ſhall receive a Piſtole Reward.

May 23, 1753.

RAN away from the Ship *Loyal Judith*, Capt. *Malachy Foot* Commander, now lying in *Patuxent* River, three Indented Servants; *viz.*

John Archer, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, a pale Complexion, a ſtrong well ſet Man, and is of a good Behaviour. Had on when he went away, a light colour'd Coat, Leather Breeches, and a dark Wig. It is ſuppoſed he has a forged Paſs.

John Weldon, a Houſe Carpenter and Joyner, a luſty well made Man, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a blue Jacket and red Breeches. 2

Thomas Smith, a Cook, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high; he has a light colour'd Coat, and black Jacket; but it is ſuppoſed he travels in a Sailor's Habit.

It is imagined they will make for *Philadelphia*, as *Weldon* has been in the Country before, and knows the Road that Way.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Runaways, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each, beſide what the Law allows, paid by

David Arnold,
at *Lower Marlborough.*

May 10, 1753.

RAN away, on Tueſday laſt, a Servant Man named *William Beall*, a Gardener by Trade; is a ſhort thick well ſet Fellow, with a full broad Face, of a pale ſwarthy Complexion, with brown Hair, and light Hazle Eyes; he has a Scar or Dent on his right Jaw, and a Sore on his right Leg; and has alſo ſeveral Marks of Correction upon his Back, which were given him for running away before: He was born at *Whitehaven*, in the North of *England*, ſpeaks very ſlow, and is a very palavering Fellow. 3

Whoever takes him up, and brings him to the Subſcriber at *Bladenſburg*, ſhall receive a Piſtole Reward; and if taken fifty Miles from home, Two Piſtoles Reward; to be paid by

David Roſs.

N. B. He has run away three Times, and was taken up every Time in *Kent* County.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At Upper-Marlborough, *at the Houſe of Mr.* Benjamin Barry, *on Wedneſday the 27th of* June *next,*

THE following Tracts of Land, lying in *Frederick* County; *viz.*

One Tract, called *Gordon's Purchaſe*, containing 150 Acres.

One Tract, called *Exchange*, containing 700 Acres. 4

Alſo, A Leaſe for three Lives of a Tract of Land, called *Fountain Rock Marſh*, containing 500 Acres, being Part of his Lordſhip's Manor, lying in the ſaid County, paying a yearly Quit Rent of Fifty Shillings Sterling.

Credit will be given (if required), for one half of the Purchaſe Money: For Title and other Terms, enquire of

James Dick.

RAN

RAN away from Capt. *William Tippell*, ſometime in *March* laſt, the two following Servants, *viz.*

George Godfrey, a *Scotchman*, about 25 or 26 Years of Age, of a ſwarthy Complexion, is pitted with the Small Pox, and of a middle Stature: Had on when he went away, an old Waiſtcoat, Check Shirt, and Trowſers.

John Williams, about the ſame Age, a Leather Breeches Maker, and is a ſhort well-ſet Fellow: Had on a Coat made of Drillings, and a Wig: They paſs for Sailors that have been caſt away; and were ſeen at *St. Jerom's*, in *St. Mary's* County; and it is ſuppoſed they are gone towards *York*, in *Virginia*.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants, and ſecures them, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward for each, beſides what the Law allows, paid by

Samuel Galloway.

For LONDON *Directly*,

The Ship INDUSTRY, SAMUEL WOOD *Commander, Now lying in* Patapſco *River*,

TAKES on board TOBACCO, on Freight, at Six Pounds Sterling *per* Ton, conſigned to Mr. *John Hanbury*, or any other Merchant in *London*. She is *Britiſh* built, and not two Years old.

JAMES HUTCHINGS,
Living at Cow Pen Point, *on* Kent Iſland,

HEREBY acquaints the Public, That he will now Ferry over to *Annapolis*, a ſingle Horſe and Man in one Boat for *Twelve Shillings and Six pence*; a ſingle Man for *Seven and Six pence*; and if more than one, then at *Five Shillings* a Piece. Having good Boats and Hands; and conſtant Attendace is given, and Gentlemen may have good Entertainment for themſelves, Servants, and Horſes, as uſual, from

Their humble Servant,
James Hutchings.

To be Sold by the ſaid *Hutchings*, a good SAILING BOAT, 21 Feet Keel, 8 Feet Beam, and near 4 Feet deep, with Sails and Rigging.

COMMITTED to the Sheriff of *Anne Arundel* County, as a Runaway, a NEGRO MAN, who ſays his Name is *Charles*. He ſpeaks bad *Engliſh*, ſays he came acroſs the Bay in a Canoe, and that *he Maſter Name Thomas*.

His Maſter may have him again, on Application, paying the Fees, and the Charge of this Advertiſement.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcriber, living on *Suſquehanna*, within a Mile of the Lower Ferry, has ſet up the Invention of Turning of Mill-Irons, and Grinding of Axes, by Water: And makes or repairs either of thoſe Articles, very cheap, for ready Money, Wheat, *London* Steel, or Feathers; and will engage to make as good and ſubſtantial Work, well ſteel'd and turn'd off, after the beſt Manner, as can be done in *Philadelphia*, or any where elſe: His Work to be delivered either at *Charles Town* Wharff, or at the ſaid Ferry, as his Employers ſhall direct, *Their humble Servant,*

Amos Evans.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber in BALTIMORE TOWN,

A NEGRO GIRL about 16 or 17 Years of Age, *Barbadoes* born, is ſeaſoned to this Climate, and has had the Small Pox; ſhe is expert at the Needle and can do any Sort of Houſhold Work. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid Negro Girl, may apply to

Michael Hubbert.

ANY Perſon qualified for the Station of MATE of a SHIP, in the *London* Trade, who can be well recommended, may hear of a good Birth, by enquiring of

Samuel Galloway.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the EAGLE, *Capt.* JOHN WHITE, *from* LONDON, *and to be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Store in* ANNAPOLIS, *at very little Profit either Wholeſale or Retale, for Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, Paper Money, or Tobacco,*

A LARGE Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt India* GOODS, Sail Cloth of all Sorts, Anchors of all Sizes from half a hundred to ſeven hundred, Cables, running Rigging, Bolt Rope, Sail Twine, all Kinds of Lines, and Ship Chandlery: Alſo ſeveral Parcels of Cutlery, ſorted in Boxes, of about 16 *l.* prime Coſt.

Stephen Weſt.

STOLEN or Strayed on the 19th of *November* laſt, from the Subſcriber's Quarter, near Mr. *William Harriſon's*, in *Calvert* County, a ſmall Dark Cheſnut Sorrel Gelding, 5 Years old, with a Switch Tail, hanging Mane, has a ſway Back, and branded D L, part of one of his hind Feet white, and has a ſmall Star in his Forehead; and have great Reaſon to believe he is in *Baltimore* County.

Whoever informs the Subſcriber where the ſaid Gelding may be had again, ſhall have Ten Shillings, if in this County; if in *Anne Arundel* County, Fifteen Shillings; and if in any other County, Thirty Shillings; and upon Conviction of the Thief, Five Pounds.

Thomas Reynolds.

STRAYED away from the Plantation of the Subſcriber, within a Mile of the Eaſtern Branch Ferry, a middle ſiz'd Black Horſe, branded on the near Buttock C, about 4 Years old; and had a Bridle and Saddle on when he ſtrayed away. Alſo ſtrayed from the ſame Plantation, a large Dark Bay Mare, with a large Star in her Forehead, a ſmall Snip on her Noſe, about 4 Years old, has Saddle Spots on each Side, and has a very round Forehead; when ſhe firſt ſtrayed away ſhe had Shoes on her fore Feet.

Whoever will bring them to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Currency Reward.

Jonathan Nixon.

STRAYED away from *Patrick Beall*, living at *Rock Creek* in *Frederick* County, about the laſt of *February*, a likely Bay Horſe, about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock W Y, with a Blaze in his Face, has three white Feet, a black Mane and Tail, and paces ſlow.

Whoever informs the Owner of the ſaid Horſe where he may be had again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward.

WHEREAS Madam *Margaret Ward*, deceaſed, by her laſt Will, did deviſe One hundred Pounds Sterling to ſuch of her Relations on the Weſtern Shore as *Richard Bennett*, Eſq; deceaſed, ſhould direct; and in Caſe he ſhould die before the Payment thereof, then to ſuch of her Relations as I ſhould direct; and as Mr. *Bennett* did not direct to whom the ſaid Money ſhould be paid, and as it is unknown to me who of her Relations are in the moſt neceſſitous Condition; theſe are, therefore, to deſire her ſaid Relations to repair to me, at *Annapolis*, in the ſecond Week of the next General Aſſembly, in order that I may direct the Payment of the ſaid Money, as near as may be, according to the Intent of the Teſtatrix.

Edward Lloyd.

WHEREAS there is a Vacancy for a Maſter in *Queen Anne's* County School: Any Perſon profeſſing himſelf a Member of the Church of *England*, and capable of teaching Grammar, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and good Writing, applying to the Viſitors of ſaid School, will meet with as much Encouragement as the Law relating to Free Schools will ſupport them in.

Signed per Order,
Nathan Wright, Reg.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living on *Patapſco* River in *Baltimore* County, the following Servants; *viz.*

A Convict Man named *Iſaac Gingle*, a Farmer, born in the Weſt of *England*, ſpeaks bad *Engliſh*, and very quick: He had on a blue Jacket; his other Cloaths but indifferent; he has a ſtooping Walk, and a ſwarthy Complexion. He went away the laſt Day of *July* paſt.

Thomas Brown, who ran away in *December* laſt, by Trade a Brickmaker, and was ſince taken up at *Potowmack*, but ſince made his Eſcape; he is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, about 50 Years old, his Hair black, mix'd with ſome white Hair: He had on a brown Jacket, an old Check Shirt, Leather Breeches, Negro Shoes; he was on the Expedition againſt Canada, talks much, loves Drink, ſings, and is very active and nimble.

Edward Meacham, who ran away laſt *March*, is a Convict Servant, has been ſeveral Years in the Country, is about 40 Years of Age, pretends to be a Schoolmaſter, and where he is not known may ſet up for a Parſon or Preacher: He is about five Feet ſix Inches high, had on a brown Jacket, an Oſnabrigs Shirt, Worſted Cap, Leather Breeches, and channel'd Pumps.

William Fitch, a Convict, who ran away with the abovementioned *Meacham*, is a luſty Fellow, of a black Complexion, is hard of hearing, has a ſore Leg, and has been in the Army many Years, but knows very little of any Kind of Work. He had on a white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, an Oſnabrigs Shirt, and Channel'd Pumps.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants, or any of them, and will bring them to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Six Pounds Reward for each.

John Metcalfe.

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,

For raiſing the Sum of THREE HUNDRED PISTOLES, for purchaſing a TOWN CLOCK, and cleaning and ſecuring the DOCK, in ANNAPOLIS.

Numb. of Prizes.	*Value in Piſtoles.*		*Total.*
1	of 100	is	100
2	of 50	are	100
4	of 30	are	120
6	of 20	are	120
8	of 10	are	80
55	of 4	are	220
175	of 2	are	350
900	of 1	are	900
1	firſt drawn		5
1	laſt drawn		5
1153	Prizes,		2000
3447	Blanks		

4600 Tickets, at Half a Piſtole each, amount to 2300 Piſtoles, from which deduct 300, there will remain to pay off the Prizes, 2000 Piſtoles.

The Drawing to begin on the 4th Day of *June* next, or ſooner, if ſooner full, in the Court-Houſe, at *Annapolis*, in the Preſence of at leaſt three of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as ſhall think fit to attend; and continue Drawing 'til finiſh'd.

A Liſt of the Prizes to be publiſhed in the *Maryland Gazette*, as ſoon as the Drawing is compleated, that the Adventurers may know the Fate of their Tickets.

The Money to be paid to the Fortunate as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſh'd; and all Prizes not demanded in eight Months after Drawing, to be deemed as generouſly given for the above Purpoſes.

The Managers appointed, are *Benjamin Tasker*, jun. *George Steuart*, *Walter Dulany*, and *Edward Dorſey*, Eſqrs. Dr. *Alexander Hamilton*, Meſſieurs *Robert Swan*, *Lancelot Jacques*, *William Reynolds*, *Samuel Soumaien*, *Beale Bordley*, *James Maccubbin*, *James Johnſon*, and *Jonas Green*, who have given Security, and are upon Oath for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt.

The Whole to be conducted, as near as may be in the ſame Manner as the State Lotteries in *England*.

Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-ſtreet*; by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and a Shilling *per* Week after for Continuance: And BOOK-BINDING is performed in the neateſt Manner.